

Sri S. M. KRISHNA :—I would be the happiest person it with the cumulative pressures of this House, my distinguished colleague, the Hon. Minister of Power would grant the exemption in power cut, then, I am sure, Bhadravathi will be in a much better position.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD AREAS

380. SRI BAPURAO ANANDRAO (Basavakalyan).—

Will the Minister for Industries and Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state.—

(a) the number of industrial establishment in the Private and Public Sector (Districtwise) functioning in the State;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to develop industries in industrially backward areas so as to correct the imbalance in the industrial development in various districts of the State;

(c) whether Government intends to discourage concentration of industries in certain places by providing adequate incentives to open industrial units in industrially backward areas of the State, like Bidar and Gulbarga Districts?

SRI S. M. KRISHNA :—(Minister for Industries and Parliamentary Affairs.)

(a) *Vide* Statement appended

(b) In addition to the General incentives and concessions in the matter of Sales Tax, Octroi, Electricity Tax and Land offered to the entrepreneur to set up Industries in the State, the State Government have offered additional incentives and in respect of Land and Sales Tax to those

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industrialists who set up industries in the backward areas. These concessions are supplemental to the 15 per cent Central subsidy offered by the Government of India to the industries to be set up in the most backward Districts of Dharwar, Raichur and Mysore.

(c) Yes

STATEMENT

Showing the number of units existing in Mysore State,
for the year 1971-72

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Private Sector including Co- op. Sector	Public Sector including Central/State Govt./Depart- mental/inter- State Under takings
1	Bangalore (Urban)	4,797	13
2	Bangalore (Rural)	1,127	2
3	Belgaum	335	...
4	Bellary	310	1
5	Bidar	170	...
6	Bijapur	520	...
7	Chikmagalur	204	..
8	Chitrdurga	670	...
9	Coorg	175	1
10	Dharwar	722	1
11	Gulbarga	329	—
12	Hassan	211	1
13	Kolar	437	2
14	Mandya	250	1
15	Mysore	756	5
16	N. Kanara	269	...
17	Raichur	516	1
18	Shimoga	386	3
19	South Kanara	926	...
20	Tumkur	311	...
Total		1,341	31

SRI BAPURAO ANANDRAO:—Has it come to the notice of the Government whether any representation is made from the M. L. As. and the M. Ps. regarding the declaration of Bidar as industrially backward area?

†SRI S. M. KRISHNA:—Without declaration itself, Bidar is a backward area.

SRI BAPURAO ANANDRAO:—I would like to know from the Government the criteria that is being followed in declaring a District as most industrially backward area?

SRI S. M. KRISHNA:—Mysore is declared as industrially backward. The Hon. Member can imagine.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS:—The Planning Commission have laid down certain norms. They are sending those norms to us. They will sort out the *proform* a sent by us and finally say that these are the most backward and these are the backward districts. This is how districts are declared as backward and most backward.

SRI BAPURAO ANANDRAO:—From the perusal of the statement given in the answer, it reveals that industries are centered round Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwar. I want to know what steps the Government have taken to develop industries in the areas where there are no industries established?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS:—We have identified the backward areas and the most backward areas with a view to give certain concessions for entrepreneurs to go and establish industries in those areas. This is one of the ways of developing the backward areas.

MADAM SPEAKER.—Take Raichur for instance. It was declared as backward or most backward area, I do

(MADAM SPEAKER)

not remember. An industry has been established recently and I remember one more industry is coming up. It is also in Bidar. Perhaps, we do not know certain facilities like there may not be communication or water facilities as in Raichur but whenever entrepreneurs come before the Government for establishing industries, they get certain concessions like rebates and other things and also tax concession, depending on the type of facilities that are available in the backward areas. We are also inducing all those who come here to select those areas.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಗೋಡು ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ : ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಹಾಗೂ ತೀರಾ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೆಂದು ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಘಟಕವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅದರಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಯಾವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ನಲ್ಲೂ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರಾ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಆಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ : ಈಚೆಗೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ನಾವು ಕೆಲವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಘಟಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರಿಮೆಂಟು ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರೂ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುತ್ತೆ ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರೇ ಅಷ್ಟು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರು ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೂ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಅಗದೆ ಬಹು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದೂ ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಲು ನಾಯ್ಡು : ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದವರು 19 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಕ್ನೊ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿ 11 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಕ್ನೊ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ : ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಕ್ನೋ ಸರ್ವೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಮುಗಿದಿವೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಕ್ನೋ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ವಿವರಗಳು ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಆಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೈರೇಗೌಡ : ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಯೂನಿಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಇದು ತೀರಾ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮೋಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಎರಿಯಾ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೃನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಬಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ : ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಬಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಅವುಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನನಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ನಾಬೀತಾದರೆ ಅವನ್ನೂ ಬಾಕ್ ಲಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

SRI BAPURAO ANANDRAO :—Apart from private entrepreneurs who are not coming forth, why not the Government take steps to set up public sector industries in Bidar so as to provide employment opportunities to the people of that area?

SRI S. M. KRISHNA :—If my colleague, Hon. Minister for Finance provides enough money in the budget, certainly we can take up the private sector undertakings. But the House is aware that on the basis of the direction given by this House, certain priorities have been fixed; So far as State of Karnataka is concerned, our priorities are, irrigation, power generation and social welfare. Now, in the absence of a clear direction to the Government, we cannot change the broad policy decision that we have taken. In the absence of it, the only recourse of the State Government is to induce Hon. Members to come forward and put their money to State industries and we are prepared to give enough money.

MADAM SPEAKER.—Now the Question Hour is over

2-00 P. M.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

Re-collection of levy on Ragi crop

SRI B. PUTTASWAMAIAH : (Ramanagaram)—Madam, I call the attention of the Minister for Food and Forests to the hardship caused to the ryots due to collection levy on ragi.

SRI K. H. PATIL (Minister for Food and Forests) :—Madam, in response to the Calling Attention Notice, I wish to make the following statement :

This year in addition to paddy and jowar, Ragi is also being procured from the growers under the Levy System in order to build up stocks of coarse foodgrains. The anticipated production of ragi during this year is about 10.6 lakh tonnes. A target of 25,000 tonnes has been fixed for this grain.

2. Ragi is being procured under the Karnataka Ragi Procurement (Levy) Order, 1973 at the rate of Rs. 70 per quintal and at the scales mentioned therein.

3. According to the scales prescribed in the Ragi Levy Order, no levy is required to be paid by the grower in respect of the first acre of his holding. In respect of every acre of the holding of a grower, where such holding exceeds one acre but does not exceed ten acres, the levy required to be paid is at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ quintals per acre if the land is irrigated under Government source of irrigation or from wells. For other lands the scale of levy is at the rate of $37\frac{1}{2}$ Kgs. per acre.